

Cabinet finally debates foreign policy

Rabin says Carter's 'homeland' could be read as new Palestinian state

Jerusalem Post Reporter
The cabinet yesterday staged the long-postponed political debate which Premier Yitzhak Rabin and his senior colleagues had doggedly prevented. They agreed this time at last — not so much for the purpose of allowing a broad exchange of views which could shape future policy, but rather to enable the cabinet to publicize its record before bowing out to its successor.

Rabin said that U.S. President Jimmy Carter's recent statements on the need to set up a homeland for the Palestinians were "a serious withdrawal" from his country's policy in the past. "These statements present us with a grave problem than the question of borders. President Carter's defini-

tion of homeland could easily be interpreted as consent to establish a new state for the Palestinians," Rabin warned his colleagues.

Rabin said the policies followed by his cabinet had enabled Israel to cope with public opinion in the U.S. and influence it. Also, because of the fact that these policies were balanced, he said, the cabinet had managed to obtain an unprecedented volume of military and economic aid.

Foreign Minister Yigal Allon, who discussed 14 aspects of Israel's foreign policy in a wide-ranging survey, said that the readiness for territorial compromise, among other factors, had enabled Israel to marshal sympathy as well as help of many kinds; and the result had been to make the country immeasurably stronger.

"Our policy and U.S. policy are close where the nature of peace is concerned," Allon said. "But on defensible borders, and on the Palestine issue, a grave argument might have developed between us even if the present government had stayed on after the elections."

All of the ministers who took part in the debate, except for Mapam's Victor Shemtov (Health), agreed that the disturbing statements emerging from the U.S. had come before the Knesset elections. Shemtov insisted, however, that the Likud was partly to blame for the deterioration.

Minister without Portfolio Yisrael Galili said that the Alignment would have to continue expressing its objections to American policy, even while on the opposition benches.

Dayan: No ambition to be Begin's heir

Jerusalem Post Correspondent
NEW YORK. — Moshe Dayan denies aiming for the premiership, says the Soviets have to be brought into any Middle East peace agreement, and defends his acceptance of a Likud cabinet offer in an interview published yesterday in "The New York Times."

Discussing his nomination as foreign minister-designate, Dayan was asked by correspondent William Farrel about speculation that he was being groomed as Menachem Begin's heir, should the Likud leader become incapacitated.

"I'm absolutely sure I don't have that in mind," he replied. "This is no element whatsoever in my contemplation on keeping my seat in parliament. I hope Begin stays well."

He said he would decide whether to give up his Knesset seat only after the new government was formed.

Motivating him to accept Begin's

offer was a feeling that refusal would be tantamount to desertion, said the former defence minister.

"I just couldn't live at peace with myself if I rejected this idea (becoming foreign minister). I would have felt it was like deserting at a time when the boundaries, the future of the country, the shape of the country, the relationship with the Arabs and the relations with America have to be dealt with."

His views and those of Likud coincide in dismissing partition of the West Bank as a solution, said Dayan. "I personally oppose Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, whether there's a Palestinian state or not."

In outlining the alternative, Dayan sketched proposals similar to those he developed after the Six Day War, calling for continued Israeli presence on the West Bank, with Arab residents being given the option of retaining Jordanian

citizenship and with the bridges to Jordan remaining open.

"Jews should be allowed to buy land and establish settlements, not to replace Arab villages and cities, but located beside them."

In calling for inclusion of the Soviets in Middle East negotiations, Dayan emphasized carefully that he was expressing a "very personal" view and was not speaking for Begin. Dayan noted that he had served in the same government with Begin for an extended period from 1967, had felt politically quite close to him at that time, and had found him "quite forthcoming."

Begin, in nominating him as foreign minister, perhaps had in mind his experience in negotiations, both with Arabs and with the Americans. "Maybe he thinks I'm known enough there (in the U.S.) and I do have a reputation of being flexible, productive, creative — so that would help," Dayan said.

Weizman: U.S. had better face facts

WASHINGTON — Ester Weizman, Israel's defence minister-designate in a Likud government, said in an interview published yesterday in "The Washington Post" that the U.S. had better face up to the fact that Israel will not give back the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He told the newspaper, "I would say to Washington that you disagreed with the Labour Party's proposals and you will probably disagree with ours, but at least you will understand them."

Weizman said he believes that it will be better for Washington to face up to the fact that while territorial concessions on the Golan Heights and Sinai to achieve peace are a possibility, giving back the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are not. If forced to cede the West Bank or

Jerusalem Post Correspondent and Agencies

Gaza, Weizman said, Israel would be forced in another way, either to strike first pre-emptively or rely on the American Sixth Fleet. Neither will be agreeable to the Americans, he said.

"The Arabs find it very hard to swallow that we are here at all, but they will have to or something will blow up again," Weizman warned. "Unfortunately the Americans don't see it that way, but I think the Arabs would say that all Israeli leaders are the same, but at least the Likud speaks the truth. They are already saying it."

In a separate interview with Germany's weekly "Stern" magazine, Weizman said he advocated new Israeli settlements on the West

Bank.

"We must have the right to settle at any place we like on one condition — that we do not take land away from the Arabs. But if we can buy land, or there is land which the owners, we should establish Israeli settlements," Weizman said.

He said Israel "cannot accept" (President) Carter's viewpoint, that the Palestinians should be given a "homeland" on the West Bank. "If America is a true democracy, it will listen to the will of our people's majority," Weizman said.

He said he was hurt by the intensity of the U.S. reaction against the victory of his Likud Party in last month's elections. "I think that was unfair and undemocratic. And I think the Americans are now regretting it."

Stone ends visit 'encouraged' about peace

Jerusalem Post Staff
Senator Richard Stone, who flew on to Syria yesterday after a four-day visit, said he was leaving Israel "encouraged." He told reporters at Ben-Gurion Airport that the new Israel government under formation "will give us the chance for the kind of negotiations for peace that President Carter seeks." (Picture, page 3.)

"What counts is willingness and openness," said Stone, the first elected U.S. official to confer with Likud leader Menachem Begin since the Likud's victory in the May elections.

Before boarding the U.S. Air Force

plane that took him to Damascus, Stone received a large brown envelope from an emissary of Begin's. Its contents were not revealed.

The Florida Democrat, who is Jewish, said that while he was not taking any message to the Arab states (he will go to Saudi Arabia and Egypt) it was clear to everyone "that we have to do more than just sit and wait for time to pass. We have to work to create mutual confidence among the states of the region," said the senator, who heads the Senate's subcommittee on the Near East.

Asked why he was encouraged that

it was the Likud which was conducting the current coalition negotiations, Stone said, "I don't think I can express an opinion on internal politics in your country."

Before leaving, Stone visited the tombs of Theodor Herzl and of Revisionist Movement founder Vladimir Jabotinsky on Jerusalem's Mt. Herzl. He declined to describe his feelings.

The senator said his meetings with leaders here had convinced him that Israelis wish to live in peace and also want the Arabs to enjoy justice and peace. He said he hoped he would find the same will for peace in the three Arab states he is to visit.

Dissidents await outcome of Kremlin power struggle

By ANDREI AMALIK
Washington Post News Service
treme, situations can be found today as well. Hysterical official encouragement of anti-Semitism is in general characteristic of all crises of Russian authority in the 20th century.

The attack on "cosmopolitans," culminated in January 1953, with the appearance of articles in the Soviet press about "bourgeois" Jewish doctors who had supposedly killed some Soviet leaders at the behest of "international Zionism" and the American Secret Service. They were "exposed" by a fellow doctor, L. Timashuk, who received the title "doctor-patriot." Several months later, after Stalin's death, the arrested doctors were freed — and this signified the victory of the moderate faction.

In March 1977, Lyevstia published a letter by a new "doctor-patriot," a surgeon named S. Lipavsky, who had been a former member of the Jewish Movement (for the right to immigrate to Israel). In his letter he said this movement, like the movement for human rights, is being directed by foreign Zionist organizations and the American Secret Service.

Several days before the letter's publication, there were mysterious explosions in the Moscow subway — and semi-official statements to the effect these explosions may have been the work of dissidents. In a short space of time five members of the "Helsinki Group" (set up by movement members to monitor infringements of the human rights "Helsinki" accords) of the 1978 East-West Helsinki accords) were arrested.

(Amalnik, a Soviet historian and author who spent five years in Soviet labour camps, was expelled in July 1976, and now lives in Holland.)

In drawing these parallels, I understand, of course, that the situation has improved greatly since Stalin's time: the structure of Soviet society has changed; the country is less isolated from the rest of the world than it was 25 years ago; there is an opposition which, though weak, makes itself heard around the world. Finally, there is no Stalin.

There is, however, real dissatisfaction in the country, which the movement expresses. In spite of repression and the expulsions of movement members from the Soviet Union, it has continued to exist for more than 40 years and, surviving crises, it will continue to exist in the future. Its future, of course, depends on many political factors.

Therefore, if Carter continues to take a hard line on the question of human rights, the Soviet leadership will be forced to reckon with the movement to a much greater extent.

President Carter — a new man in international politics — has succeeded in unsettling the Soviet leadership; nobody has spoken to them in that way in a long time. There is, of course, the danger that, as Carter gains political experience, he will begin to assume the more usual stance of western politicians on this matter. The fact that the U.S. withdrew its inquiry about the Soviet Union in the UN Commission for Human Rights suggests that Carter has lost the first round of the battle.

But one can lose the battle, and still win the war.

(Amalnik, a Soviet historian and author who spent five years in Soviet labour camps, was expelled in July 1976, and now lives in Holland.)



An Arab vendor sells ice cream to border policemen on patrol in Nablus on the tenth anniversary of the Six Day War.

West Bank marks June 5 with partial business strike

Jerusalem Post Staff
The 10th anniversary of the Six Day War passed nearly without incident in the administered areas yesterday, although there was a partial business strike.

Storekeepers in Nablus and Ramallah shuttered their shops in response to a call by the Palestine Liberation Organisation. In Hebron — where there was a commercial strike on Saturday — many shops were closed yesterday morning. But by noon most of them had opened and life was normal.

The only violence marking the day occurred in Nablus, where two young men set fire to two tires in the main square, and half a dozen boys hurled jagged rocks at passing Israeli automobiles.

Six helmeted and armed soldiers riding in a command car arrested

the two young men. The boys, who had gathered in an alley leading from the Casbah to Clock Tower Square, dispersed when the soldiers appeared.

In the Gaza Strip all was quiet. Thousands of workers travelled as usual to their jobs across the Green Line, and public transport also operated normally.

Mourning processions took place in East Jerusalem, at the conclusion of which the marchers laid large wreaths on the monuments commemorating the Arab war dead near Lions Gate and in the cemetery outside the Golden Gate.

Members of Rakah (the New Communists) demonstrated opposite the Knesset and also in Rehov Dizengoff. They carried slogans calling for a withdrawal to the lines of June 4, 1967, and for the establishment of a Palestinian state.

Treasury to end 'areas' tax-haven for Israelis

By SHLOMO MAOZ
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Treasury will seek to amend the law so that all Israeli-owned businesses operating in the administered areas pay full Israeli taxes.

The move comes in response to the growing number of Israeli firms that have been giving the areas as their place of business and claiming reduced taxes.

Under existing law, Israeli individuals and firms operating in the areas are taxed as if they were abroad. This means they pay taxes only on such money as they bring into Israel. And on this they only pay 25 per cent, as against the 61 per cent paid by firms in Israel.

Hebrew University law lecturer Dr. Aharon Yoran, who suggested plugging the loophole by changing

Israeli tax law, told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that if a firm is paying both Jordanian business taxes and Israeli taxes on the money it repatriates, the maximum figure is only 46 per cent — instead of the "rightful" 61 per cent.

Dr. Yoran's suggestion, made through the Israel Council for Honest Taxes, has been accepted by the Treasury Revenue Administration legal adviser Dov Neiger said yesterday that the Treasury will present the Knesset in the autumn with an amendment ending the tax haven.

One example of the kind of operation that has tried to benefit from the existing loophole is a Defence Ministry-employed contractor who sought to pay taxes as if he were abroad. Only after threats that he would not get further work did he agree to pay proper Israeli taxes.

Bank of Israel to issue linked bonds

Post Economic Reporter

The Bank of Israel on Wednesday will issue new development loan bonds, 70 per cent dollar-linked and redeemable after nine years on the average, a Treasury source said yesterday. The purpose of the issue is to encourage savings, the source said.

One month ago the central bank raised the yield on short-term loan bonds by 1.4 per cent to 14 per cent net.

The new bonds will carry 6 per cent interest. Income tax will be a maximum of 35 per cent.

Exports for May hit \$255.5m.

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Israel's total exports in May amounted to \$255.5m, 48 per cent higher than in May 1976, Finance Minister Yehoshua Rabinowitz reported yesterday at the weekly meeting of the Committee of Economic Ministers.

From January to May, the total exports were \$1,200m., compared to \$955m. for the same five months in 1976 — an increase of 25.5 per cent. Industrial exports from January to May were up by 18 per cent, diamonds 44 per cent, agricultural products 16 per cent.

Likud may not wait for DMC

Progress made with Aguda

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Likud Leader Menachem Begin reportedly is prepared to respond positively tomorrow when President Ephraim Katsir asks him to form a government, and, in fact, is confident he can put one together within one week.

A senior source in the Likud said yesterday they were optimistic about the formation of a government coalition by next Wednesday following "successful talks" with the ultra-orthodox Agudat Yisrael faction yesterday. Similar talks with the Democratic Movement for Change proved inconclusive yesterday, and Likud leaders told their DMC counterparts that they had better make up their minds soon whether or not they wished to join the Likud.

Some Likud negotiators reportedly suspect the DMC would like to drag out the talks until after the Histadrut elections on June 21, but the Likud side said they have no intention of permitting this to happen.

Should Agudat Yisrael decide to support a Likud-National Religious Party coalition, Begin will have the support of 61 of the 120 members of the Knesset. If Poalei Agudat Yisrael joins and Moshe Dayan, Begin's candidate for foreign minister, retains his Knesset seat, the government will be supported by 83 members. Samuel Flatto Sharon's vote is not sought, but he too may vote with the government.

Agudat Yisrael's support is still not in the bag, however, because the final decision is to be taken by the Council of Tora Sages, an assembly of learned men most of whom are over 70 years old.

But MK Rabbi Shlomo Lorincz declared yesterday his party favours a Begin government. He also told party leaders here he hoped Agudat Yisrael would join the cabinet. Lorincz himself and Rabbi Yehuda Abramowicz have been suggested as ministerial candidates.

However, it is not yet clear whether Agudat Yisrael will actually join the government or merely support it without becoming part of it.

A source in the NRP said last week Agudat Yisrael may feel more comfortable not being in the cabinet, because it would then not have to share collective responsibility for such phenomena as EL Al flights on the Sabbath.

At yesterday's meeting with the Likud, Lorincz reiterated his party's desire that girls be exempt from the army. The Likud's candidate for defence minister, Ezer Weizman, replied the law will not be changed, but in place of the boards the religious girls must satisfy before being exempt from service girls will be merely required to make a notarized statement they are religious. Lorincz indicated this was acceptable.

MK-designate Rabbi Menachem Porush demanded that autopsies be carried out only with the family's consent and Begin replied: "I've supported this demand all along and see no reason why we shouldn't agree to it."

Begin promised to "seriously consider" MK Rabbi Abramowicz's proposal to enact a law forbidding missionaries from paying or offering other material benefits to converts. Abramowicz reportedly said he realized one cannot ban propaganda.

There was no agreement on what Agudat Yisrael leaders called "curbing pornography," amending the abortion law and increasing aid to its Yeshivot. But MK Shlomo Gross noted that in general "they're understanding and ready to move towards us."

The sides meanwhile formed a joint committee which will draft their agreement. The Likud members are MKs Yitzhak Shamir, Simcha Ehrlich, Eliezer Shostak and Hillel Seidel. Agudat Yisrael is to name theirs.

Participants in yesterday's Likud-DMC meeting were told not to take notes. This was an attempt to combat leaks from the sessions.

Participants said later that the DMC leader, Prof. Yigael Yadin, opened the debate by asking Begin whether he would declare on what basis the envisaged government would go to a Geneva conference.

Begin replied that if the invitation came in its original form, by the two superpowers, Israel would attend on the basis of UN resolutions 242 and 338. The reference to invitations "in their original form" evidently refers to the demand that the original participants and not other states or the Palestine Liberation Organisation will attend.

Meir Zorea suggested the DMC was satisfied with Begin's statement. He then began proposing a formula on settlement in Judea and Samaria when Yadin cut him short. "First make your proposals inside (the movement)," Yadin said according to a report.

The sides agreed settlement should be carried out only in accordance with government decisions but the DMC noted it will be in a minority in the government.

Begin replied he will try to reach a consensus on every issue and if none is reached the meeting will be postponed. "I don't want a government that will fall after half a year or two years," he said. "I want a stable government in which you will be full partners," he added.

Other participants noted that Likud executive decisions were also reached by mutual consent. If the DMC is unhappy about decisions, it can quit the government and vote against the decision in the Knesset, some argued.

The Likud also reiterated its proposal that Israeli law will not be imposed in the administered territories as long as peace negotiations are held and unless there is an appropriate Knesset decision.

There was no discussion on distribution of portfolios. But last night Begin defended his decision to nominate former Defence Minister Moshe Dayan to the post of foreign minister.

Begin told a critic at the Herut Central Committee meeting here he believed the nomination was one of his great moves for the State of Israel.

"We've got to prevent a new war. With God's help we'll form a government whose composition will be one of the elements deterring (the Arabs) from waging war," he added.

Meanwhile Shlomo's enlarged executive last night approved the proposal to merge into the Herut Party.

Egypt recalls Six Day War by strong attacks on Nasser

CAIRO (AP). — Egypt marked the 10th anniversary of the Six Day War yesterday with officially inspired attacks on the late president Gamal Abdel Nasser for leading the Arabs into a traumatic defeat.

State-controlled newspapers and magazines published articles contrasting false claims of victory made by Nasser's regime in June 1967 with the reality of Arab death and destruction on the battlefield.

Anis Mansour, editor of "October" magazine, recalled a tour of the Egyptian front lines one day before the war broke out on June 5, 1967.

"There were guns and tanks and men in the flower of youth," he wrote. "They became martyrs in following that leader who inflamed the world... by announcing he would go to war. But he was neither serious

nor ready, and was gambling with the Egyptian army, and Egypt, and the Arabs."

The criticism was part of a continuing campaign to tear down the myth of Nasser as a hero, which began shortly after he died in 1970 and was succeeded by President Anwar Sadat.

The criticism of Nasser is considered essential for the shift from Nasser's pro-Soviet policies of 1967 to Sadat's current reliance on the U.S. and the West.

Sadat spent yesterday on a tour of the Suez Canal region.

There was no doubt that the criticism of Nasser had Sadat's blessing. Two of the articles were written by the president's press secretary, Sa'ad Zaghloul Nasser.

Lebanese airliner hijacked to Kuwait

BEIRUT. — An unidentified hijacker forced a Lebanese Middle East Airlines Boeing 707 to land at Kuwait last night and demanded a \$1.5m. ransom for the release of its 205 passengers, Kuwait Radio reported.

The airliner was flying from Beirut to Baghdad when the unidentified hijacker seized control.

Lebanese officials in Beirut said a Palestinian named Abu Srour was on board the plane. They said he had come from Libya on Friday and was denied entry to Beirut and subsequently put on the plane to Baghdad. However, it was not known if he was

involved in the takeover of the aircraft. He carried a Libyan passport. The aircraft was surrounded upon landing by fire trucks and police. Beirut airport sources said.

The sources added that there were four Lebanese politicians on board the plane but their names were not released.

Kuwait officials and the Lebanese Ambassador in Kuwait were at the airport to negotiate with the hijackers, whose identity and motive remained unknown. (Reuters, UPI, AP)

Turkish opposition takes the lead

ANKARA (AP). — The Republican People's Party took the lead in early returns in Turkey's general elections yesterday, edging out the ruling Justice Party in large cities.

The election was marred by two deaths in political disputes, but the Interior Ministry said the voting was "the calmest in the history"

Five-day week comes nearer

A large step towards general implementation of the five-day work week was taken yesterday by the Histadrut. The labour federation leadership decided to ask the Labour Ministry to issue regulations providing for the five-day week in any enterprise which chooses to adopt it.



A jubilant scout from Tel Aviv's Horesh "tribe" perches on top of a five-metre pole held upright by members of his group. The scouts celebrated their annual "Upside-Down Day" over the weekend, taking over the counsellors' jobs and directing their tribes' affairs. (IIPA)

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Haifa Port	26	18-33	30
Tiberias	27	18-36	33
Nazareth	20	18-36	33
Afula	19	14-37	34
Shomron	9	22-34	31
Tel Aviv	16	20-37	30
B-G Airport	17	16-38	34
Jericho	18	18-39	37
Gaza	45	21-34	31
Beersheba	10	19-37	36
Eilat	14	26-40	39
Tiran Straits	10	27-40	40

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Knesset Speaker Yisrael Yeshayahu yesterday gave 14 large families who lost sons in the Yom Kippur War grants ranging from IL20,000 to IL7,000. The money was donated by Mrs. N. Indewald of France, who gave IL37,000 for this purpose.

The central committee of the UN Association of Israel has chosen Binyamin Yaffe, foreign relations head of the World Zionist Organization, as its president, filling the vacancy left by the late Judge Ze'ev Zeitner.

BIRTH

ROGEL. — Ro'i, to Dorit and Ra'anan Rogel, on June 2, grandson to Gerda and Ervin Kapelner and Naomi and Nakhim Rogel, and great-grandson to Ilse Fraenkel and Ben-Zion Spector.

IN MEMORIAM

The ninth anniversary of the death of Abraham Weinsahl was marked in Haifa yesterday by the local Bar Association, the Ze'ev Jabotinsky Order, the Haifa Rotary Club, and Haifa University. Chief Justice Moshe Landau was the main speaker.

BEECHER — 10th anniversary memorial service for Ronnie at the Kiryat Shaul Military Cemetery at 4.30 p.m. tomorrow, Tuesday.

ARRIVALS

Reuven Elland, director-general of the Agriculture Ministry, from Portugal.
Departures
Bank of Israel Governor Arnon Gafny, to Switzerland, on bank business.
UNDPG Golan Heights commander Major-General Hannes Philipp, to Austria, on home leave.
Likud information chief Eliahu Ben-Eliassar, to Paris, to meet newsmen.

Doctors may cancel strike

Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — The president of the Israel Medical Association said yesterday that his organization may cancel its "non-admission" strike set for government hospitals tomorrow if the Health Ministry carries out its promise to deposit money owed to medical department heads and senior physicians by then.
Dr. Ram Yisrael yesterday told The Jerusalem Post, "If the promise to pay tomorrow appears to be hard and firm, we may cancel our strike." However, he noted, "We received a hard and firm promise that all payments would be made by May 22 — and the ministry failed to keep its word."

Under the "non-admission" strike, the government hospitals would receive only emergency patients, referring all others (after a strict examination) to Kupat Holim hospitals.

Partial payment on account of the sums due department heads and senior physicians are now being prepared and should be deposited in banks sometime tomorrow, the spokeswoman of the Health Ministry yesterday told The Post.

The Worshipful Master and Brethren of Sharon Lodge
of Freemasons

mourn the passing of their beloved Brother and Past Master

DAVID LAWRENCE

and extend deepest sympathy to his wife Golda,
brother Ned, and the family.

The Management and Staff of
IRH-Israel Resort Hotels
mourn the death of

Rabbi SHMUEL NATHAN

one of the great pioneers of the Israel tourist industry
and express their deepest sympathy to the family.

The Sharon, Herzliya-on-Sea;
The Ganei Kinnereth, Tiberias;
The Sinai, Tel Aviv;
The Rimona Inn, Safed;
The Neptune, Eilat

With deep sorrow, we announce the passing
of our mother and grandmother
ZELDA KLUGMAN

In New York, on June 4, 1977

Klugman Family

Sporadic firing in S. Lebanon reported

Jerusalem Post Reporter

METULLA. — A Lebanese force spokesman, Francis Rizak of Kila, claimed here yesterday that reports out of Beirut of heavy fighting in the south were a lie.

Rizak described the situation as calm. He said that exchanges of fire between the Lebanese forces and the terrorists were only sporadic and did not cover the entire area. He said that the main problems are with the civilians, such as the lack of drinking water and electricity.

Rizak said the Lebanese forces sent a message to the district officer

of southern Lebanon, Halim Sayad in Tyre, because he accused the Lebanese forces of blowing up their own water system and causing all the fire exchanges. The Lebanese forces asked how the district officer could take a stand without visiting the area and how he could accuse people of cutting off their own water supply.

Meanwhile it was reported that the Lebanese forces are recruiting women, and many patrols passing on the south Lebanon highway were seen to be manned by women in uniform carrying assault rifles.

Former U.S. air intelligence chief scores Arab pressure drive on Israel

General George Keegan, former head of U.S. Air Force intelligence, said yesterday that if the Arabs succeed in their new policy of isolating Israel in order to harm her, only the Soviet Union will gain.

Speaking to reporters at Ben-Gurion Airport before leaving after a week's visit as guest of the army and state, the now-retired general described a strong, free Israel as a vital American interest. He said: "I became convinced during this, my first visit here, that Israel has genuine security problems which must be solved because if the new Arab strategy in the Mediterranean succeeded, the only beneficiary would be the Soviet Union which would then increase its threat to the free world's front in the Mediterranean."

"Israel is the only assurance against the new Soviet imperialism in this part of the world."

"The new Arab strategy, after failing in its war to isolate Israel and to get the U.S. and the free world to exert pressure on it."

"This must not succeed," Gen. Keegan said.

During his stay Gen. Keegan met with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, Defence Minister Shimon Peres, Likud premier-designate Menachem Begin and MK Moshe Dayan, among others. He described them as "intelligent, calm men full of a strong will for peace in the Middle East, peace with security."

Visibly moved, the general said, "For the first time in my life, I've understood the real meaning of the word peace." He added that he was sending his son to spend the summer on a kibbutz, "so he can learn from you the meaning of devotion, freedom and patriotism." (Itm)

'Arab forces could outnumber Israel 12-1'

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — Israel's forces are stronger by 33,000 troops than they were at the beginning of the 1973 war, according to senior military commanders in Israel interviewed by "The New York Times" military correspondent Drew Middleton.

Middleton said that, according to an Israeli assessment, there has been a comparative qualitative improvement in Arab forces, particularly those of Syria, Iraq, Jordan and Saudi Arabia on the "eastern front." Before mobilization the Arab forces would outnumber the Israeli forces by at least 8 to 1, he said. With Arab mobilization, the ratio might be as high as 12 to 1.

Middleton said that approximately 4,500 men were transferred by Israel from support roles in the Air Force to the army. Many of these airmen went into combat formations, the remainder into Israel's Civil Defence.

The correspondent reported that 800 specialized duties were opened for women soldiers, including physical training instruction, the maintenance of electronic equipment, duty at radar stations and a wider variety of support duties.

The Israelis are aware that the flow of Soviet arms to Syria has increased and fear that the Russians may soon deliver more sophisticated arms, including T-72 tanks.

Hughes aircraft uses IAI pavilion as 'compass point' at Paris show

PARIS (Itm). — The Israel pavilion at the Paris air show is arousing much interest. Hughes Aircraft Corporation, one of the largest aviation industries in the world, advertises that its pavilion is "near the Israel Aircraft Industries pavilion."

Apparently Hughes, which has made more than 10,000 aircraft radar systems and is a major missile manufacturer, found that the Israeli pavilion was one of the more popular pavilions at the Le Bourget show. Israel's Kfir gave its full exhibition flight yesterday, going through impressive gyrations for six minutes. The Kfir's first scheduled flight on Saturday was cut to a minute and a half by French air traffic controller who grounded the plane because it made "too tight a curve" on take-off.

U.S. students help youngsters

By LEA LEVAVI

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — If the volunteer who coaches you in basketball or teaches you arts and crafts is an American, you are bound to learn some English

— perhaps more English, and more willingly, than if the volunteer came to give you English lessons.

That was the philosophy behind a volunteer programme in which 60 American students at Tel Aviv University helped 250 children and teenagers in Or Yehuda and Kiryat Shalom.

The students, all participants in the one-year overseas students' programme at the university, developed informal "big brother" relationships with the children, letting them decide on activities. Some children were interested in boats, so the volunteers took them to the Maritime Museum in Haifa. Others wanted to see the university, so the volunteers invited them for an evening at the student dorms.

However, despite the spontaneity of the programme, it enjoyed professional supervision. In addition to the overseas students' unit at the university and the volunteer service unit in the Ministry of Education, the student volunteers were supervised by university psychologists who helped them over the bumps in their meetings with "the other Israel."

The programme, which will officially end with a party at the university on Thursday evening, was considered a success by all concerned. The children's English has improved, according to teachers. The children also had a good time and enjoyed their friendships with the American volunteers.

As for the volunteers themselves, they say it got them out of the "campus ghetto" and introduced them to an aspect of Israeli life which they would not otherwise have seen.

5 hurt, 11 arrested in Arab village brawl

ACRE (Itm). — A brawl broke out in the Arab village of Arraba yesterday. Five men were injured and 11 were arrested.

It is understood that residents of Haifa and Sharam had come to Arraba to re-open an old quarrel.

COMMUNICATIONS MINISTRY employee Eliahu Moyal was released on IL20,000 bail by a Haifa court yesterday pending charges that he had misappropriated Sportoto cheques from the mail.



Police and bystanders worked for an hour and a half to extricate the Ford Anglia that had managed to jam itself between the railings on the Derech Mahalacha bridge between Tel Aviv and

Givatayim on Friday afternoon. Passers-by asked the policemen if the car was a prop in a film being shot at the site. (Ben-Ami)

'1967 decision-makers erred in their assumptions on East Jerusalem'

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Deputy Mayor Meron Benvenisti said yesterday that the decision-makers who conceived the annexation of East Jerusalem in the days immediately after the Six Day War did so on the basis of assumptions which quickly proved wrong.

Had they acted with the foresight he said, they might have provided some means for ensuring Arab municipal representation in Jerusalem instead of simply disbanding the city council which had operated in Jordanian Jerusalem.

Benvenisti, who was in charge of East Jerusalem affairs for the municipality in the critical years after the 1967 war, was speaking at the Van Leer Foundation at the opening of a three-day seminar on Jerusalem and the administered territories. The seminar is sponsored by the Truman Institute of the Hebrew University.

The principal assumption in drawing the boundaries of East Jerusalem, said Benvenisti, was that the West Bank would soon be returned to Jordan and that the boundaries of the city therefore had to be defensible. "The border was fixed by security considerations," he said.

Had the decision-makers known that an open-bridges policy would be instituted within a few weeks, said Benvenisti, they might have given legal status to the East Jerusalem Chamber of Commerce to act in a consular capacity for East Jerusalemites seeking to cross into Jordan and requiring passports. The chamber has indeed been acting in

such a capacity, but without legal standing. If the June 1967 decision-makers had acted with foresight, he said, they might have provided some means for ensuring Arab municipal representation in Jerusalem instead of simply disbanding the city council which had operated in Jordanian Jerusalem.

"Except for a small minority," he said, "the decision-makers changed the objective of the war after it was over. They gave a defensive war different goals."

Uzi Ben-Ziman, author of "Jerusalem: City Without Walls" told the seminar that despite the extensions of Israeli law over East Jerusalem 10 years ago, this law had little impact on the lives of the city's Arab residents. Although tax regulations, for instance, applied there equally as anywhere in Israel, only a fraction of taxes were levied in East Jerusalem, he said. In the schools, a Jordanian curriculum was permitted. It was to a Moslem religious court, set up under Jordanian law, that East Jerusalemites turned in questions of personal status — and not to the Israeli Moslem courts.

Ben-Ziman said he was not suggesting that this liberal approach which makes life more tolerable for East Jerusalemites be

changed. He suggested, however, that the phenomenon be considered by anyone recommending extension of Israeli law over the West Bank. Benvenisti likewise said that a strict imposition of Israeli law in East Jerusalem would have been impossible to execute.

Dr. Uziel Schmelz of the Central Bureau of Statistics said that if the disparity between the Jewish and Arab growth rates in the city continues, the Jewish population — which constituted 73.5 per cent of the total at the end of 1967 — could drop to 65-72 per cent by the year 2000, when the city's population would be 850,000.

Prof. Alex Weingrod, a sociologist from Ben Gurion University, discussed a survey he has begun on Arab-Jewish social relations in the city. He found that such relations in former border areas and at work were narrow and shallow-rooted. Overhanging all was a feeling of temporariness, at least as far as the Arab population was concerned.

Prof. Arye Shahar of the Hebrew University said Jerusalem has since 1967 begun to show signs of developing a "metropolitan region." Where growth until 1967 had consisted of modest additions along the existing margins of the city, the new growth has been in the form of satellite communities. Building activity has begun to spill over beyond the city's boundaries and the region has begun to show signs of economic integration.

Peres again warns against annexing 'areas'

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Warning the next government against any notions of annexation of the administered territories, Defence Minister Shimon Peres last night repeated his call for a federation "between Judea, Samaria and Israel" or a confederation that would also include Jordan.

Peres said that annexation would end the relative quiet prevailing in the territories and bring strong American reaction.

"I doubt if the Americans would react to annexation by sending us 200 F-16s or increasing their financial assistance or supporting us in the UN against boycott proposals," said Peres. Although Israel was not a puppet of the U.S., there were parameters in their mutual relations beyond which neither country strayed, he said in addressing a seminar on the administered territories and East Jerusalem. (See page 2 — 1967.)

Asked to define the difference between a federation and a confederation, Peres said the former involved the rule of a single govern-

ment while under the latter two governments jointly controlled the state's affairs. In a federation, voting on a local and district basis would be on the basis of residence, but voting on a national basis would be according to the passport the person chose to hold.

A decade of contacts with the Arabs of the territories had eliminated the demonic aspect Israelis wore in their eyes and introduced a human note, said Peres. Far-reaching economic and social changes had also been effected. The majority of West Bankers had been poor before 1967, but have since begun to taste of the good life. "Every third family now has a refrigerator and television. The number of vehicles has multiplied by five," he said. The influence of land-owning offends, said Peres, has been displaced by that of an intelligentsia.

The population of the territories

has increased 17 per cent during the decade, reaching 1,134,000 at the end of last year. (Of these, 890,000 are West Bankers.) The number of housing starts during the decade multiplied by 14. The rapid growth of Arab towns and villages has been accompanied by Israeli settlement beyond the Green Line. Beyond the basic antagonisms between the Arabs and Israelis, he said, new realities were thus being created "which may enable new starting points."

Israel TV to broadcast 'Roots'

By JUDY SIEGEL

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The highly praised American TV dramatization of Alex Haley's book "Roots" will be presented on local TV screens in the coming season.

The Broadcasting Authority's purchase of "Roots," which attracted the biggest TV audience in U.S. history every night for a week earlier this year, was announced at the authority board of directors meeting yesterday.

In other programme previews, "The Third Hour" documentary show will include discussions on family planning, the kibbutz movement and the Arab-Israeli relationship. Authority director-general Yitzhak Livni noted that "The Third Hour," as well as "This is Your Life," may be reduced in size.

Among the new shows that had not yet been announced are a 12-part series on family relations and a six- or eight-part series on literature. The French novel "Jean Christophe" will be broadcast as a multi-part film on Friday nights.

Members of the board differed on whether TV's "Behind the Headlines" (Alei Koteret) should have invited ex-wrestler Raphael Halperin to appear last week after promising that he would expose alleged "vote-buying" by MK-elect Samuel Platto Sharon.

Arye Ben-Tov and Yitzhak Meir stated that Halperin should not have

been given a platform for possible libel. "We don't have to turn the TV into a courtroom," they insisted.

(To host Yaron London's great surprise and annoyance, Halperin broke his promise and declined to disclose his charges. He said it was because Platto had promised in a newspaper advertisement that day that he would fulfill all his election promises as an MK.)

Haim Shur and Eliahu Haasin, however, backed up the producers of "Behind the Headlines," saying that TV, like a newspaper, should "take the chance and try to uncover an interesting story."

The entire new schedule will be brought to the authority plenum for approval at its next meeting tomorrow.

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Lost in Kfar Shmaryahu

BASSET HOUND
(female)

Answers to name "Gracy"
Colour: yellow white; 5 years old.
The finder is asked to contact
Tel. 03-832200. Reward.

Book and Gift Store

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(Woman)

Good conditions. Please apply
afternoons to Aliza, Steimatzky's
Rahov Yafa, Jerusalem.

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THIS WEEK
Lotto Draw 22/77
Minimum first prize fund
IL 500,000
accumulating up to
IL 1,000,000
Today is the last day for
handing in Lotto entries

'Mailed Fist' tank division commemorate by CoS Gur

By ZVI ARENSTEIN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

YAMIT. — Speaking at dedicated ceremonies of the monument to fallen soldiers of Aluf Yisrael Tal "Mailed Fist" tank division 10 years after the start of the Six Day War, Chief of Staff Mordechai Gur commemorated parents and relatives yesterday that the division carried out the hardest role in conflict.

"They were fighting during clashes of the main forces when the enemy was standing, watching a ready," Gur said. "The 'Mailed Fist' division shattered the enemy head-on battle, thus destroying the main Egyptian column. When the column fell, the other front fell along with it."

Gur told the gathering that it was this decisive action which enabled Israel forces to make gains on the Jordanian front, which had been considered improbable only a few days before the war.

The chief of staff, looking toward the future, recognized that conditions have changed and the battles, if necessary, will be more difficult. "If we are strong enough spiritually and physically to create political conditions, if we succeed in making clear that our war is a just war, and if we manage to create a state of manoeuvrability, both our forces and for our thoughts, there is no reason why we should not have such full victories in the future."

Gen. Tal pointed out to the gathering that in 1967 the Arabs had judged Israel's internal situation morale, leadership and resources and had provoked the military conflict. Israel, however, proved just how strong she could be. Tal added that the monument here is for the soldiers who lost their lives in the division during the Six Day War.

Designed by Yisrael Goodovitch, features a 27-metre tower surrounded by 365 lesser pillars.

Two 13-year-old sons of fallen soldiers of the division, Oded Shar and David Pelech, unveiled the monument's plaque.

More Sephardi culture to be taught

The Education Ministry has appointed Nissan Yosha to head a special unit that will devise ways to work the traditions of Oriental Jewry into the school curriculum.

Jerusalem-born Yosha, who was loaned to the Education Ministry by the Foreign Ministry and has held ambassadorial posts abroad, will coordinate the ministry's policy on stepping up the teaching of the traditions, culture and history of Oriental Jewry.

HISTADREUT ELECTION day, June 21, will be a half-workday for civil servants, the cabinet decided yesterday. They will work till noon, as from 1973.

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While away for Commonwealth meet

Seychelles president ousted in police coup

LONDON (UPI). — A police-backed coup yesterday ousted the Seychelles Islands government of President James Mancham, a report reaching London said. Mancham blamed a "Soviet conspiracy."

An aide to the 37-year-old Mancham, who is in London to attend the Commonwealth summit conference opening on Wednesday, confirmed that a coup had taken place but said, "We are still trying to establish who is involved and the extent of the rebellion."

Mancham told the British Broadcasting Corporation, "I have no hesitation in saying that this has been the result of Soviet conspiracy with the leaders of the Seychelles United Peoples Party."

The United Peoples Party is led by Prime Minister France Albert Rene. Mancham's longtime political adversary.

The coup was reported in an unsigned telex message sent to news agencies in London by the Seychelles Cable and Wireless Company.

It said, "The people of Seychelles with the full cooperation of the police force have carried out a coup d'etat against the government of James Mancham."

The Seychelles are a group of 86

islands and islets in the Indian Ocean, 1,200 kilometres north of Madagascar. They have a population of about 60,000. The message said "Mancham had decided to become a dictator and this could not be tolerated by the people, as for the first year after independence he has shown he is far more interested in his personal gain and prestige than in the welfare of the people."

"For the past year he (Mancham) has never stayed in Seychelles for longer than three weeks at a time and has adopted a style of life which involves lavish spending when the country and the people are working hard and making sacrifices in order to bring about progress and prosperity."

The Seychelles have no army, navy or air force. Law and order are maintained by the 550-member police force.

"Starting a coup is the easiest thing in the world," one of Mancham's aides said. "Twenty-five people armed with sticks could seize control."

Mancham has led the Seychelles for six years. He became its first president after independence from Britain in June 1976.



Election volunteers advise old Turkish woman how to use stamp for marking her vote in yesterday's general elections. (AP radiophoto)

Moluccans free two woman hostages

ASSEN, The Netherlands. — South Moluccan terrorists yesterday freed two woman hostages, one of whom is seven months pregnant, from a train where they have been holding about 55 hostages for two weeks.

The women were helped by a local Moluccan physician, Dr. Frans Tututhatunewa, down the rail track to an automobile waiting in a field and driven to a Red Cross emergency centre 500 metres away.

They were transferred to am-

bulances there and rushed to a hospital in Groningen, a town in northern Holland.

One was identified as Nelli Eilendroek-Prinsen, a 25-year-old expectant mother in need of medical attention even before the hijack.

The women were the first hostages to be released from the train since the terrorists allowed 34 passengers to leave immediately after capturing it.

The surprise agreement to release them came after mediation talks on Saturday with the gunmen failed to produce any concrete steps towards resolving the crisis.

The gunmen called a TV station and told them to send a Moluccan doctor to pick up the two women. They said the women were well enough to walk the few hundred metres to a waiting car.

The Moluccan gunmen are holding at least 53 passengers aboard the train, while another terrorist band holds four teachers at gunpoint in the nearby elementary school where they released 105 children 11 days ago.

The six-hour talk on Saturday between the gunmen on the train and two Moluccan mediators "did not come up to our best expectations of achieving an end of the siege," a Justice Ministry spokesman said.

The terrorists have two outstanding demands which have been in abeyance for the past week pending the establishment of mediation. They were for a getaway plane and the release of 21 Moluccans jailed after previous terrorist-related offenses.

A spokesman quoted the gunmen as saying the hostages "are in reasonably good condition, and we try to care for them as much as possible." (UPI, Reuters)

Young: Nixon 'sold out' to Soviets

CHICAGO (UPI). — America's UN Ambassador Andrew Young was quoted yesterday as claiming former president Nixon "in a sense sold out to the Soviet Union in arms negotiations."

In a far-ranging interview with "Playboy" magazine, Young also said he hopes Ugandan dictator Idi Amin will "disappear from the face of the earth."

Young said, "...the Vladivostok agreement... created arms ceilings so high we couldn't possibly reach them. It merely sanctified the arms race."

"It was the Russians and the Nixon Administration conspiring to deceive the American people. The Nixon Administration bent over backward for the Russians and, in a sense, it sold out to the Soviet Union."

Of his free-speaking ways, Young said he had President Carter's approval and "I guess I find it almost impossible to say 'no comment.' Especially to some young reporter who is just starting out and needs encouraging."

Zambian mortar attack on Rhodesian resort

SALISBURY. — Rhodesia announced yesterday that the mortar attack launched on the popular lakeside resort of Kariba in northwestern Rhodesia on Saturday night came "without a doubt" from neighbouring Zambia.

The mortar attack came just a few hours after Rhodesian government forces completed a total withdrawal from the country's eastern neighbour, Mozambique, where their troops had carried out seven days of anti-guerrilla operations.

Authorities said that some 20-odd shells landed near army barracks and hotels in the elevated Kariba Heights section of the village in the early evening onslaught. The only casualty in the 30-minute attack was a white mechanic wounded in the arm by shrapnel.

In a communique issued yesterday, combined military operations headquarters said "the attack... emanated from Zambia." The communique said this was established by the recovery of an unexploded mortar bomb, by tracing its trajectory back to Zambia.

The attack was the third barrage against Rhodesia from Zambian territory since Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda said on May 18 that he was putting his country in a state of war. Kaunda's declaration came after Prime Minister Ian Smith's warning that Rhodesian troops would stage pre-emptive strikes against guerrilla camps in Zambia if they were used for attacks against

Rhodesia.

On May 18, Zambian gunners fired mortars and small arms ammunition on a police post just outside the village of Victoria Falls, at the southwestern end of Lake Kariba, causing no casualties or damage. A day later, gunners also fired on the Rhodesian observation post at Kazungula, again inflicting no casualties but causing slight damage.

The incursion into Mozambique brought worldwide condemnation of Rhodesia and both Britain and America voiced fears it would jeopardize their latest efforts to try to get a majority-rule settlement.

Military commander Lt. Gen. Peter Walls, explaining why it took his troops three days to complete their withdrawal, said they uncovered "several more arms caches" on the way out and "made a thorough check of the area" to ensure that the objective of eliminating all guerrillas there was achieved.

Walls said the last troops came out at midday on Saturday, having lost only one of their own, killed 32 black Rhodesian guerrillas and seized and destroyed large quantities of arms.

During the operations the troops occupied for two days the town of Mapai, 75 kms. into Mozambique, which, Walls said, was being used by members of the Zimbabwe National Liberation Army, the military wing of Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union. (Reuters, UPI, AP)

Egypt, Libya to talk on mending split

CAIRO (Reuters). — Egypt and Libya are to have talks in Cairo shortly to discuss mending their strained relations, Bashir al-Rabti, president of the Federal Assembly of Arab Republics (FAR), announced on Saturday.

Egyptian Prime Minister, Mamdouh Salem and the first secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee, Abdel-Ati al-Abdeli, will meet in Cairo, Rabti said.

The Middle East News Agency quoted Rabti as saying after meeting President Anwar Sadat in Alexandria on Saturday that the agreement was "an important step towards patching up long-overdue differences between the two countries which affect the march towards liberation (of occupied Arab territories)."

Rabti, a Libyan national, was to fly to Tripoli yesterday to fix a date for the proposed meeting. The news agency added that he is head of the 60-member assembly formed following the announcement of a loose union between Egypt, Syria and Libya in 1971.

Observers here said the fact that the two countries had agreed to meet at all was a success in itself, in view of the steadily deteriorating relations for the past two years.

Attempts by several Arab leaders, including Rabti, have been futile in the past. But new hope of a thaw in relations followed what observers here described as the recent relatively moderate speech by Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi.

At a mass rally in Tripoli he said his country could forget its differences with Egypt to obtain pan-Arab unity against Israel.

Kuwait denies air watch for 'Israeli attack'

KUWAIT. — This Persian Gulf oil state denied yesterday that it was flying joint air patrols with Iraq to guard their oilfields against a surprise Israeli attack.

"This report is absolutely baseless," said Abdul Aziz Hussein, Kuwait's State Minister for Premiership Affairs.

He was commenting on a recent report of the alleged joint patrols published by the Paris-based Arabic language weekly, "Al-Watan Al-Arabi," which is close to the Iraqi government.

Hussein said every oil-producing Arab state, however, had its own means to protect its oil resources and installations and "we in Kuwait have a system in this regard."

Armed forces chief, Gen. Mubarak al-Abdulla, meanwhile will ask Kuwaiti newspapers to cease publishing military news, "The Kuwait Times" said yesterday.

The move followed official denials of the oilfield story and a report which said Soviet arms purchased by Kuwait were destined for Egypt. (AP, UPI)

Soviets expel Sudanese

KHARTOUM (AP). — Moscow has expelled a number of Sudanese officers who were training in the Soviet Union, the newspaper "Al-Sahafa" reported yesterday.

The action comes less than three weeks after Sudan expelled 90 Soviet military advisers and their 57 dependents.

Brezhnev raps Stalin in constitution speech

MOSCOW. — Soviet Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev has publicly condemned the terror of Stalin's era in a major speech here that raised the eyebrows of western diplomats.

The speech, printed on the front page of all Soviet newspapers yesterday, was delivered to a closed central committee meeting on May 24. The 4,000-word speech mainly praises the new Soviet constitution, drafted by a committee headed by Brezhnev, but also refers to "repressions" following the adoption of Stalin's 1936 constitution.

The speech is Brezhnev's strongest public condemnation of the Stalin era since he took over the Soviet leadership in 1964 and is reminiscent of the late Nikita Khrushchev's vigorous anti-Stalin campaign.

Diplomats here, however, suggested Brezhnev's comments were a "tactical" move in honour of the new Soviet constitution and did not mean the state would become more tolerant of people it considers its enemies.

"We know, comrades, that some years after the adoption of the current (1936) constitution were marked by illegal repressions, violations of the principles of socialist democracy and Leninist norms of party and state life," Brezhnev said. He did not mention Stalin by name.

"This was done in contravention of the constitutional provisions. The

party has resolutely condemned this practice and it should never be repeated."

Western specialists in Moscow split on what Brezhnev's comments meant. One specialist said that since the new constitution contains language that could help Brezhnev become national president as well as party leader, he was promising the central committee that he would not abuse his power.

Another diplomat said the comments could be linked with the new constitution's lengthy references to "socialist legality" and the need for courts to preserve citizens' rights.

"It sounds slightly refreshing," the diplomat said. "But it's hard to say how serious it all is."

He said the comment could be aimed at defusing criticism of the Soviet human rights situation at the Belgrade conference this month, or at backing up the new constitution's sections on citizens' rights to complain to government agencies and an expanded section on the work of the courts.

But the civil rights provided for in the new constitution — the fourth in the history of the Soviet Union — appear more rigidly qualified than in the 1936 charter.

Brezhnev stressed that "The rights and freedoms of citizens cannot and must not be used against our social system and to damage the interests of the Soviet people." (AP, Reuters)

Chicago parade turns into riot

CHICAGO (UPI). — A fight between two men at a Puerto Rican Day celebration, ending with police shooting both of them dead when one pulled a gun, sparked a riot that turned a quiet Chicago neighbourhood into a battleground for more than five hours on Saturday night. About 60 persons were injured, including as many as 30 policemen.

At least seven persons were injured by shots, and about 100 were arrested.

During the riot's peak, bricks and bottles were hurled at police; and a number of cars, including two police vehicles, were overturned and burned. Looters smashed their way into stores, spraying the sidewalk with broken glass.

The day began peacefully, as the city's Puerto Ricans gathered for the annual Puerto Rican Day parade in the Loop. But minutes after the parade started a bomb rocked the

empty fifth floor of the City Hall-Courthouse Building.

The Puerto Rican terrorist group, FALN, telephoned UPI to claim responsibility for the explosion.

Several hours later more than 1,000 holiday picnickers gathered in Humboldt Park, drinking beer in the hot, humid weather, and scores of police circled the park in an effort to contain the huge gathering. Suddenly, police said, a fight broke out between two men, Raphael Cruz, 24, and Julio Osorio, 26. When officers moved into the park to break up the fight, police said, one of the men produced a shotgun. The officers opened fire, killing both men, police said.

The shooting sparked fighting among hundreds of bystanders, and within minutes a full-fledged riot had broken out. Some 250 police equipped with riot gear sealed off the park, but the angry Puerto Ricans poured into side streets.

More bombings follow Madrid blackout

TUDELA, Spain. — A bomb ripped through a barracks of the paramilitary Civil Guard in this northern Spanish town yesterday, causing extensive damage but no injuries, the Civil Guard said.

The blast came less than 24 hours after two civil guards were shot dead in the northeastern city of Barcelona by terrorists of the leftist Grapo Group.

No group has so far claimed responsibility for the bombing. Much of Madrid was cut off without power on Saturday after bomb attacks against the capital's electricity supplies. Credit for this was claimed by Basque nationalists.

More bomb attacks were also reported in the restive Basque region itself early yesterday. One of the bombs destroyed the bathrooms in Bilbao town hall and another wrecked a telephone branch office

and a parked truck at Renteria, near San Sebastian.

There were no reports of casualties.

The blasts followed two similar incidents in the northern Basque region two days ago, when a power plant under construction near Bilbao was damaged and two shops at Galiarta, also near Bilbao, were wrecked. (Reuters, AP)

Hot time in Cairo

CAIRO (AP). — It was 43 degrees centigrade in Cairo yesterday as the city gasped its way through a sandstorm and the 13th day of a heat wave.

Normally the end of May is bearable, but the assault this week made the crowded city an inferno in which, among other things, the monkeys in the zoo went crazy.

The Likud's "End of Season" Sale

The strategem of "Mahal" is now clear: to undermine the Histadrut, to sell the Histadrut owned companies, to confiscate the assets of the pension funds and to run the economy on increasing unemployment and uninterrupted inflation.

This is the programme of the Likud, and everyone of us — in the cities, development towns, moshavim and kibbutzim — will suffer. This is the plan of action which Likud people acknowledge publicly they will carry out, if they find themselves sufficiently strong — and the Democratic Movement for Change, whether it likes it or not, will be a partner in its execution.

Only the Labour Alignment can stop them — and defend you and your achievements.

The Histadrut is yours

Defend its independence — VOTE

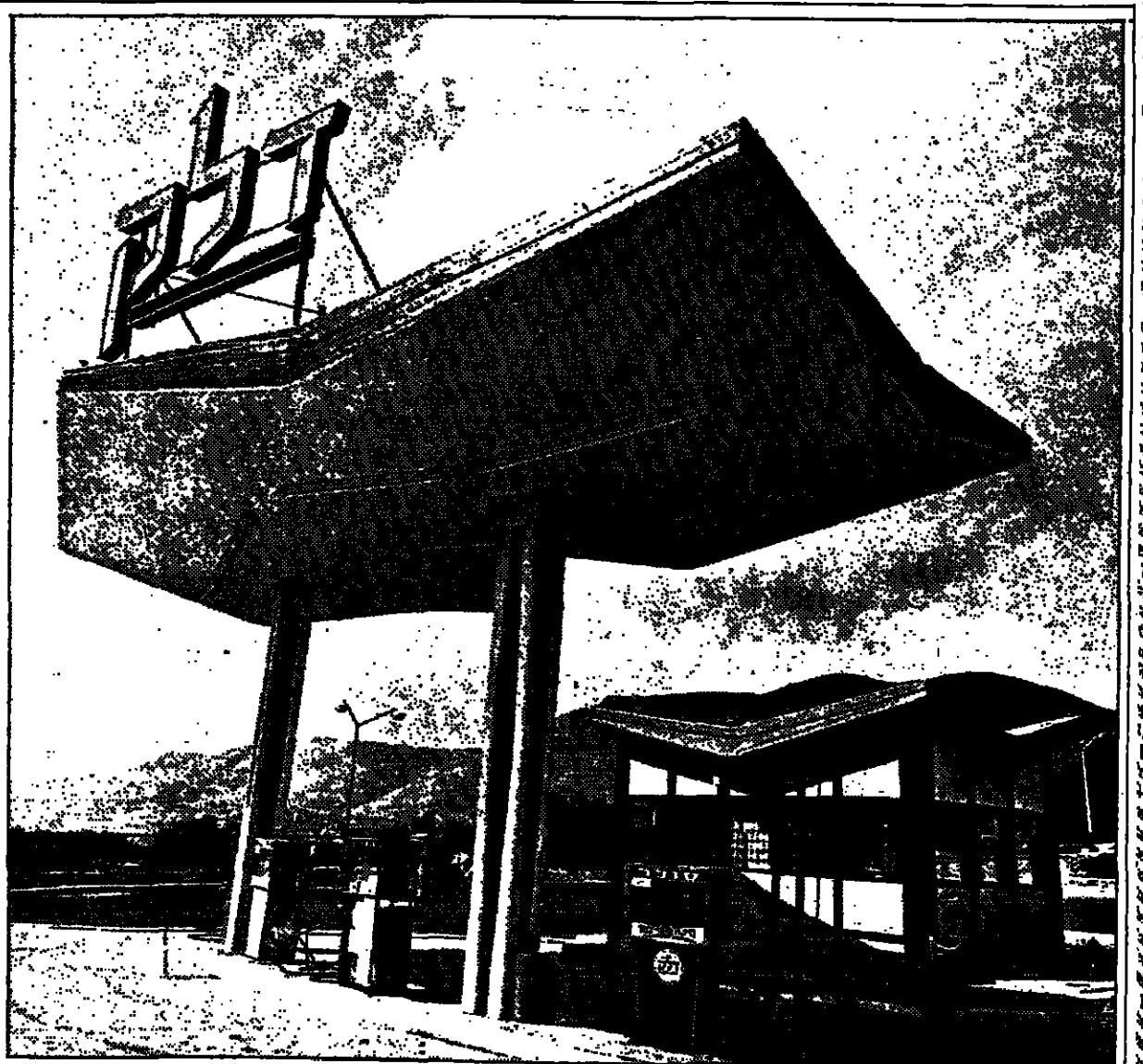
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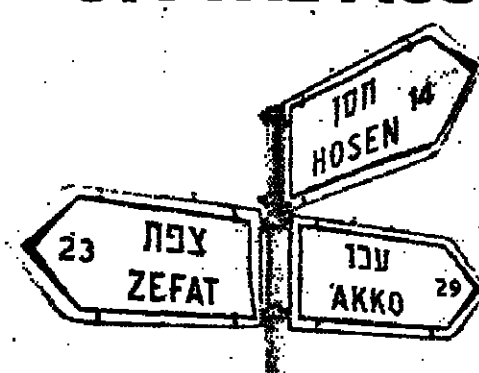
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A NEW "DELEK" SERVICE STATION ON THE ACCO-SAFED HIGHWAY



Situated along the beautiful Acco-Safed Highway, "Delek's" new, modern service station is open — and at your disposal — together with a fine Oriental Restaurant run by Ahmed of Kfar Touran.



BUSINESS & FINANCE

TEL AVIV STOCKS

Slight upward trend

TEL AVIV. — Equity prices resumed their upward trend yesterday. After a hesitant post-election start, the investment community appears to have placed the stamp of approval on the newly-elected government. In a conversation with Simha Shilch, slated for the Finance Minister's slot, your reporter learned that there is total agreement between Mr. Ehrlich and Arnon Gafny, the governor of the Bank of Israel. The latter has come out against tax increases and has proposed that a wage freeze be enacted. These and other proposals spell good news for the stock exchange.

Among financials, Union Bank continued to pace the group. The shares were higher at 498 while the options rose by six to 391. Bank Leumi headed the most active issues list and closed at 256. Hapoalim resumed its price on a point advance to 380. It is anticipated that the bank will shortly announce a major new financing issue. Tefahot stood out among good mortgage bank gains. The bearer shares shot up by 21 points to 430. The preferred shares were 21 points ahead at 432.5.

Insurance shares resumed their winning ways. Aryeh reached 710 after an 11-point advance. Haasneh was six better at 493, and Sahar was unchanged. Delek put on a 15.5 point gain to 585.5.

Land development and real estate issues, on balance, were a good feature. ILDC climbed four and a half to 224.5, while Africa-Israel was 14 ahead at 619. Speculative Yisrovo was 10 better at 240. Israfin jumped by 10 to 325. Rascoo pref., after adding on eight points, was trading near the year's high.

Advances among industrials were less pronounced. However, Argaman was strong as it gained 17 to 325. Lewin-Epstein was "sellers

only" and was marked down to 375. Elite gained 16 to 450.

Investment companies were generally ahead. Amisbar was "buyers only" and was fixed at 583. In the variables the shares continued to rise and closed at 717. The company will shortly make a new issue offer which many feel will be a most attractive investment. Paz Investments was 10 ahead at 535. Bank Leumi and Discount Investments were unchanged but Hapoalim was one better at 290.

Dr. Zvi Dinstein confirmed to The Jerusalem Post that the American group reported last week that no oil had been found in the A-Tur area. For the past two issues, Jordan Exploration has been acting accordingly. Yesterday, the shares continued to be listed as "sellers only" and were marked down to 2,300. The options followed suit and were fixed at 2,640. At these prices, Jordan is selling at a recent low.

Cia Industries gained seven to 293. Piyon was weak as it gave up 19 points to 324.

The index-linked bond market began to show signs of reviving. The market is beginning to react to recent price rises. While there was no major rush to buy the bonds the 3000 series put in good gains. Indication of renewed interest was evidenced by the somewhat higher volume of almost 11.5m.

The Natad investment dollar was one agora higher at 111.95.

Most active issues

Bank Leumi	256+1.0	IL2,389,000
Hapoalim (r)	387+1.0	IL472,700
Hapoalim b (b) 380+1.0		IL369,400
Shares Traded:		IL17.8m.
Natad:		IL11.95
Demand:		IL10,000
Turnover:		IL91,000

DOLLAR-LINKED DEBITURES	5.6.77	2.6.77
5% Dead Sea	b	375 378
5% Dead Sea Junior	b	358 367
5% Electric Corp. B.	b	373 372.5

PURCHASE IN DOLLARS

Hells 22	126.1	125.2
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G. of L. LINKED (principal and interest)		
Absorp. 1966 (1)	b	785 788
Absorp. 1967 (1)	b	773 775
Bt. 1968 (41)	b	358.5 360
Bt. 1969 (41)	b	359 358.5
Bt. 1969 4.5% (56)	b	385 383
Bt. 1969 5.5% (51)	b	354.5 353

OPTIONALS		
Dev. 296	b	416 416.5
Dev. 313	b	335.5 335.5
Dev. 4% (3001)	b	

CONVERTIBLES		
10% IDB	r	186 186
15% Mizrahi (2)	r	215 211
7% Leumi (5)	r	189 189
10% Tefahot (38)	b	257 247
10% Delek Inv. (72)	b	190 180
10% Leumi Inv. (448)	r	574 574

BANKS, FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Osar Hityahvut	r	324 338
L.D.B. pref.	r	493 493
L.D.B. Bankholding	r	323 323
Union "A"	r	493 493
Discount "A"	r	493 493.5
United Mizrahi	b	204.5 204
Hapoalim	b	330 329
Leumi "A"	r	255 254
Gen. Mortgage	b	266 264
Dev. & Mortgage	b	266 264
Housing Mortg.	b	255 252
Tefahot 8% pref.	b	432.5 431.5
Tefahot	b	430 406
Ind. & Dev. 3% pref.	r	172 165
Aryeh	r	710 699
Haasneh Insurance	b	493 487
Sahar — "C"	b	1040 1040

REAL ESTATE, LAND DEVELOPMENT AND OTHERS		
Asorim	r	163.5 163.5
Africa Israel IL10	r	619 605
Ar. Land Dev.	r	224.5 220

Fish exports rose by 50% last year

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Exports of fish and fish products rose by 50 per cent in 1976 to a total of \$ 3.8m. The exports accounted for 12.7 per cent of total fish production, Shimon Tal, director of the Fish Breeding Department in the Agricultural Ministry, announced in the latest issue of the Israeli Fisheries Review.

He noted that though fish exports made up only about three per cent of all agricultural exports (excluding citrus), the added value of fish exports was exceptionally high, since expense for fodder was involved. The exports comprised mainly shrimps, Bardaville fish and silver carp which live off the natural foodstuffs in the fish ponds.

Tal noted that, contrary to the encouraging export picture, the internal market for fish had weakened during the past two years. Fish consumption had declined from 10 kg. per capita annually to 8.5 kgs.

בנק אמריקאי ישראל
AMERICAN ISRAEL BANK LTD.

FOREIGN CURRENCY		
6.6.77		
Official Exchange Rates		
U.S. \$	9.4132	9.4465
Sterling	16.1547	16.2355
DM	3.9930	4.0150
French Fr.	1.9017	1.9112
Dutch Fl.	3.8212	3.8403
Swiss Fr.	3.7700	3.7888
Austrian S.	5.6098	5.6318
Canadian \$	8.9248	8.9694
Australian \$	10.3935	10.4455
Rand	10.8167	10.8708

INTERBANK LONDON SPOT RATES:	
Dollar	1.7173/75 per £
DM	2.3525/35 per £
Swiss Fr.	2.4875/85 per £
Lire	885.50/70 per \$
Belgian Fr.	36.035/045 per \$
Dutch Fl.	2.4595/610 per \$
Yen	276.60/70 per \$
French Fr.	4.9425/35 per \$
Danish Kr.	6.0185/00 per \$
Swedish Kr.	4.3850/60 per \$
Norwegian Kr.	5.2410/20 per \$
Gold price	\$142.00 - 142.75

FORWARD RATES:	
3 Mos.	1.7180/85
6 Mos.	1.7200/90
12 Mos.	1.7220/95
18 Mos.	1.7240/100
24 Mos.	1.7260/105

Bus monopoly takes agents for a ride

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

One-day tour to Masada, on the way visit Jericho and Qumran, where the Dead Sea scrolls were found. Next day see Tiberias and the Sea of Galilee, with stops at the ancient synagogue of Capernaum and Tabgha, traditional site of the miracle of the loaves and the fishes. Sleep at kibbutz guesthouse.

Sound familiar? If you have ever toured Israel or have a friend or relative who has come on a tour, you are no doubt familiar with the route, and with the buses which take the tourists from airport to hotel, site to site and finally back to the airport again.

Like hotels, restaurants or beaches, the buses have become an integral part of the tourist industry. If they are dirty or uncomfortable, the tourist will go home unhappy, and if they are too expensive and push up the cost of his tour, he may never come in the first place.

Until a short time ago, there were three major suppliers of bus transport for tourists: Egged, Dan and United Tours. But recently, Dan bought United Tours and Dan and Egged began merger negotiations.

According to Salo Scharf, president of the Israel Tour Operators Association, the two companies with their coordinated policy have controlled 85 per cent of the tour buses

since the end of February. The first thing they did, he says, was to dictate a new price list, boosting their charges (in dollars) by 25 to 40 per cent.

Renting a coach for a day of touring cost \$160 last year, Scharf said; this year it costs \$270. The bus companies have also decided to impose a \$25 surcharge for airconditioning. Last year there was a similar charge, but only if the airconditioning was used. This year it is imposed winter and summer, rain or shine.

Add to this \$35 a day for a driver and a similar charge for a relief driver. This is almost double what a driver costs on the open market, Scharf says.

He adds that if the company wants an Egged guide, the fee is the same. But he immediately admits that the Egged guides are "very good." The high price of drivers, Scharf feels, is a result of the deadweight carried by the bus cooperatives in the form of pensioners, office workers and other members who are employed at less than full capacity. If the cooperatives kept separate books for their tourist business, they would have to lower their fees, he says.

But the problem isn't just the drivers, he says. The buses themselves leave much to be desired. The cooperatives will only buy coaches which also can be utilized for regular interurban traffic, but the needs of the tourist industry are unique, Scharf says.

First of all, a tourist bus should have enough room for luggage, without piling it up on top where it is exposed to the elements, he believes. He would also like to see a fleet of smaller buses, which could handle smaller groups more efficiently. At present, a group of 20 must travel in a bus with a capacity of 35.

This, he says, is not only uneconomical — the agents must pay the full price for the bus — it is also bad psychologically. The smaller group is lost in the large bus and the guide has difficulty establishing rapport, he feels.

But, he hastens to add, the cooperatives are not the source of all the problems. One reason the buses cost so much is the government blockade of the import of buses from abroad.

This comes in the form of specifications for buses which differ from those established throughout the rest of the world. As a result, he explains, all bus bodies are built locally, pushing up the price of the bus by 40 per cent.

The time has come, he believes, to stop subsidizing local inefficiency at the expense of the tourist. All the publicity in the world won't bring tourists to Israel if they know it is an expensive country, he concludes.

(This is the second of two articles)

Housing Ministry must give promised loan

The Supreme Court, in a further hearing, overruled its own decision in C.A. 891/76, delivered on August 12, 1976.

The applicant, Advocate Asher Maoz, purchased an apartment through one of the Savings for Housing Schemes run by the Ministry of Housing. In accordance with clause 12 of the contract he signed with the Ministry he was entitled to receive a loan to cover part of the purchase price of the apartment "to a sum not exceeding 40 per cent of the value of the apartment purchased."

To his surprise, when he applied for a loan of exactly 40 per cent of the price of the apartment he eventually received, his application was rejected, the competent officials in the Ministry of Housing maintaining that they were entitled to fix the amount of the loan granted in each case and that they were prepared to give him only a much smaller loan.

Maoz thereupon turned to the Tel Aviv District Court, which agreed with his interpretation of clause 12 of the contract, to the effect that any saver who asked for a loan of up to 40 per cent of the value of his apartment was entitled to receive what he asked for. The Supreme Court, however, on appeal by the Ministry, reversed the District Court judgment by the majority decision of Justices Berenson and Many, with Justice Cohn dissenting.

Maoz thereupon applied to the President of the Supreme Court for a further hearing and his application was allowed.

Mr. A. Olshansky appeared for the applicant and Mrs. Varda Feldstein-Zondar, Assistant Tel Aviv District Attorney, for the State.

Justice Witkon, who delivered the first opinion of the five-member bench of the Supreme Court, said that all were agreed that provisions of law or terms of contracts should be interpreted in so far as possible according to their literal meaning. In so far as clause 12 of the contract between the applicant and the State is concerned, he continued, he was of

the opinion that if translated into everyday language it could not be taken to mean anything other than that every person acquiring an apartment under the Savings for Housing Scheme was entitled to receive a loan of his choice as long as he did not ask for more than 40 per cent of the value of the apartment.

But, he continued, even if the wording of clause 12 were not absolutely clear, then it should be interpreted in relation to the surrounding circumstances, the purpose of the contract and the possibility of implementing it. In this context, the State's representative had argued, he noted, that any reasonable purchaser of an apartment could not legitimately expect the Ministry of Housing to be bound by undefined and unrestricted obligations which did not come within the bounds of its budget. He could not, however, accept this argument, he held, because although he agreed that when the terms of a contract are open to two interpretations, then preference should be given to the one which accords more with the reasonable expectations of the parties to the contract, he could not agree that in the present case the broad public, to which the Savings for Housing Schemes are addressed, could be expected to give weight to the considerations raised by the respondent's counsel. For, first, from the documents submitted to the court it would appear that even the State Comptroller and the Bank of Israel interpreted clause 12 of the contract as the applicant had done; and, secondly, it would not be the first time that the State had undertaken obligations which were not consistent with good economic practice. So that one could hardly expect the ordinary man in the street, who signs a contract with a state authority, to be alive to budgetary considerations and to attune his expectations to a Ministry's particular line of economic policy.

Furthermore, concluded Justice Witkon, if even judges are at odds over the interpretation of a term in a contract, then that contract could

hardly be said to be well-drafted. And if only for the reason that a Government authority had been guilty of producing a carelessly-drafted document, he was of the opinion that the contract should be interpreted in favour of the ordinary members of the public who signed the contract in the innocent belief that they would be entitled to get loans of up to 40 per cent of the value of the apartments they eventually acquire.

(To be continued)

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Can Lebanese banks recover their prewar loans?

BEIRUT (AP). — In the fiscal chaos of post-war Lebanon, one of the major concerns has been whether banks can recover loans they made before war broke out in 1975, destroying industry and ruining many businesses.

The government is suggesting banks issue new loans to indebted clients and reschedule old debts. The formula has been worked out by Premier Salim El-Hoss, who has instructed the Central Bank to help furnish the nation's 37 commercial banks with enough funds for new loans to indebted clients.

No precise figures were available on the size of debts owed local banks by private companies. But banking sources said they range from \$36m. to \$50m.

A group of industrialists met Hoss recently and said they couldn't repay their loans because their factories had been destroyed during the 19-month civil war.

A delegation from the Lebanese Banking Association also met the Premier and demanded action to get debtors to repay the banks. "So that the banking sector can be revived,"

The Central Bank has yet to issue promised "soft loans" in the neighbourhood of \$80m. to help the banks extend new short-term loans to the private sector, Sobhi Hawwa of Al Mashrek Bank said.

"Extending fresh loans to already indebted customers is, indeed, a great risk. We will need government guarantees in many cases before we accept loan requests," Hawwa added.

"Come to think of it, here are good debtors who are eager to repay, but they cannot do so because they lost almost everything during the war. We cannot impound their property because it does not exist any longer,

and we cannot write off the loan because this would constitute a dangerous precedent. So the only alternative is to issue new loans with which merchants and industrialists can revive their businesses and, at the same time, obtain enough profits to repay old and new loans," said a banker who preferred to remain unidentified.

The Central Bank has come out with a formula binding the banks to reschedule old debts over three to five years and reduce interest rates to no more than five per cent.

The Central Bank said those seeking new loans must declare all their assets. When the banks resumed activity last January, the banks insisted that all commitments between them and clients be honoured. The banks stood firm against a moratorium on debts proposed by debtors.

Under the Central Bank formula, debtors are required to mortgage their establishments as well as any assets the banks may deem necessary. The mortgage must be transferable to the Central Bank.

In addition, banks could demand that debtors permit the Central Bank's control commission to examine their assets — including bank accounts — with other banks inside and outside Lebanon.

Banks can ask clients to stop distribution of profits and payment of salaries and allowances that cannot be justified in view of the status of the establishment until the entire debt is settled, the Central Bank said.

Local newspapers quoted merchants and industrialists as criticizing the Central Bank formula because "it violates the Banking Secrecy Law and permits mortgage."

Britain to be big oil producer in 1980s

LONDON (UPI). — Oil will be the largest single industry in Britain by the 1980s, stockbrokers Hoare Govett predicted last week.

British North Sea oil production will probably reach 120m. tons a year, worth \$13.6b. in the early part of the decade, making Britain an oil producer on an international scale, the stockbrokers said.

Economist Roger Nightingale and oil analyst Douglas McGregor said

that the major implication of the North Sea development is the capacity it provides to raise the growth rate of the British economy.

"Although in the last 30 years Britain had no real possibility of achieving accelerated growth, she will in the remainder of the century be given the potential for a growth rate in line with the European average," they said in the Commercial Union's international journal.

USA technology 77

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Tel Aviv International Trade Fair, at the International Fairgrounds, Pavilion 30, June 8-15, 1977.

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Write on your business letterhead for a complete list of participating firms and products to Director, U.S. Exhibition at "Technology '77", American Embassy, Hayarkon Street, Tel Aviv.

The Institute for Productivity and Production

EFFICIENCY WEEK EVENTS 1977

National Conference for Industrial Managers and Administrators
"INDUSTRY IN ISRAEL — CHALLENGES AND OUTLOOK"
Wednesday afternoon, June 8, 1977, Shulamit Hotel

Participating: Amos Mar Haim, Deputy Director General, Ministry of Commerce and Industry and Director of the Investment Centre.
Dr. Yitzhak Minervi, Director, European Division, Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Avigdor Bartel, Board Chairman, Refineries
Dan Tolksowsky, Managing Director, Discount Bank Investment Co.
Akiva Meir, Asst. Managing Director, Research and Development, Tadiran
Moderator: Yisrael Meidan, Director, Institute for Productivity and Production
Conference moderator: Ya'akov Kirschbrann, Director, Haifa branch, Institute of Productivity and Production

Particulars and registration:

The Productivity Institute, 82 Derech Ha'atzmaut, Haifa.
Tel. 04-66388, 04-607635, 04-644296.

EFFICIENCY WEEK EVENTS 1977

ארגון לביצוע תוכנית היעילות 1977

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On Wednesday, Registered series will be issued at 100% of their par value, as follows:

SERIES	ANNUAL INTEREST %	
	GROSS	NET*
3 months	21.0	13.650
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Preference will be given to orders placed before Tuesday.

Available at all Banking Institutions and from Stock Exchange Members.

Freedom as treason

THE SUDDEN arrest of Jewish dissident activist Anatoly Shcharansky by the Soviet authorities on trumped up charges of treason against the state, shocking as it is, is not really so sudden.

If it shows that the Kremlin has no intention of abiding by the plain meaning of its human rights undertakings under the Helsinki declaration, then that, it must be surmised, is precisely the intent. And no time is more suitable for this demonstration than the very eve of the Belgrade conference, where the observance of the Helsinki pledges is due to come up for review. Shcharansky's jailing is calculated to ensure that by the time the discussion gets under way in Belgrade, the dissident movement in the Soviet Union will be a shambles, and hardly worth bothering about.

In taking this provocative action at this very time, the Kremlin is serving notice on such alleged meddlers in its "internal affairs" as U.S. President Jimmy Carter, that the quest of freedom in the Soviet Union will continue to be viewed as an essentially treasonable occupation.

But the Soviet move no doubt has another more specific purpose as well. For while Shcharansky may be best known as a domestic dissident, one of the small band of Soviet citizens set on reforming their country into a more decent place to live in, he is no less an ally activist, whose declared ultimate destination is the Land of Israel.

Such combination in one person is unusual. Most Jewish ally activists, while sympathizing with their non-Jewish colleagues in the dissident camp, have drawn a line between the two causes.

This has been more a matter of pragmatism than of principle: for, at bottom, the right of Soviet Jews to be reunited with their families in their faraway homeland is bound up with their human right to leave the country of their origin. In practical terms, however, had the campaign for the emigration of Soviet Jews been couched in terms of abstract principle, few if any would have got out — instead of the tens of thousands who have in fact been allowed to leave in the past several years.

Leaders of the dissident movement, notably Nobel Prize winner Andrei Sakharov, have shown understanding for the special plight of the Jews, and Jews the world over have clearly indicated their appreciation.

Now, by pouncing on Shcharansky, the Soviets are striking at the Jewish freedom movement as well. Indeed his case cannot be separated from that of Dev Begun, who went on trial a fortnight ago on the hypocritical charge of vagrancy — which means that for the past six years, ever since he was fired from his regular job on applying for allya, Begun has only been able to keep body and soul together by giving private Hebrew lessons.

Brezhnev's Russia, admittedly, is not quite Stalin's, but reminders of the old, paranoid tyranny are all too numerous. There is an atmosphere of pogrom in Russia, as Shcharansky's wife, Avital, said at a rally in London not long ago. And from advance reports it seems that the only major innovation in the much heralded new Brezhnev constitution would be to lend the pogromizing the stamp of legality.

Meanwhile, Helsinki can go hang.

Poor get poorer

THE "NORTH-SOUTH dialogue" between the rich countries, the poor countries, and OPEC, which had started with such high hopes 18 months ago, ended up in a mood of disappointment at the Paris conference last week.

The Third World carry a debt burden of \$180 billion which, as things stand, they cannot defray. Their representatives had asked for a moratorium (or a freeze) on the \$40b. owed by the very poorest countries, and a re-scheduling of the rest on easier terms. What they got out of the West was a \$1,000m. aid fund, which barely covers one year's interest payments on those obligations.

The Western powers for their part had wanted to create an international energy planning agency. This time the OPEC governments — who control the dominant source of energy, oil — said no. They fear that such a forum would be an intrusion into their preserves.

Even the proposal by the poorer countries for a fund to stabilize raw material prices evoked only a modest response. They had hoped to form a series of mini-OPEC's, handling products like cocoa, rubber, tin. They will get at most a device for ironing out short-term price fluctuations.

The time is not propitious for a break-through in international cooperation. Under the new petro-dollar order, OPEC countries are increasing their foreign exchange surplus by \$45b. a year. The so-called rich countries find themselves struggling with balance-of-payment problems, and are saddled with a high unemployment rate. They manage to keep their heads above water, partly by handing out lavish unemployment benefits.

But the situation of Third World countries not blessed with oil deposits is more dismal than ever. The Western states are in the grip of stagflation, which means that their exports to the Third World are expensive, while their demand for imports lags. They keep out cheap products from the poor countries (agricultural, textile and others), through trade restrictions, because they dare not risk making their own unemployment worse than it already is.

Theoretically, the 15 million jobless persons in the advanced countries should be producing goods for sale to the hungry Third World; and that would solve the West's unemployment problem. The accrued purchasing power of the unemployed workers could in its turn expand the market for goods from the poor countries.

In practice the Western countries cannot step up their output because they would run out of fuel, or rather would run out of dollars with which to pay for the fuel.

The decision of the OPEC cartel to market petroleum at much above its production cost creates an imbalance in world trade, of which the chief sufferers are — as usual — those countries which are at the bottom of the income ladder.

Dry Bones



Israel's system of proportional representation, says WALTER EYTAN, owes its inception in large measure to the UN General Assembly.

The roots of our electoral system

ELECTORAL REFORM has been on everyone's lips, and on parties' programmes, for years. Nothing has ever come of it so far, because proportional representation has been carried with it the built-in guarantee of its own perpetuation.

The National Religious Party and Mapam, for example, have always opposed reform because they have supposed that any other system would drastically reduce their representation in the Knesset — to the extent, at any rate, of making their participation in a Government improbable, because no longer necessary or worthwhile for the larger parties. And it is of course precisely thanks to the current system of proportional representation, which has made them ineluctable partners in almost every coalition, that they have had the power effectively to resist any change.

Most people have forgotten that it was the UN General Assembly which saddled Israel with proportional representation. The "partition resolution" of November 29th, 1947, laid it down specifically that elections in the future Jewish and Arab states were to be held on this system. The motive was clear — to ensure equitable representation in Parliament for the minorities in each state: the Arab minority in the Jewish state, and the Jewish minority in the Arab state. There was no way of ensuring this *a priori* except by proportional representation.

Israel's first parliamentary election, in January 1949, was accordingly held on this system — and it inevitably produced the built-in guarantee of the system's perpetuation. By January 1949 Israel was, of course, a sovereign state and as such could have enacted, by legislative means which had existed since she proclaimed her independence eight months before, any electoral system she chose. If she did not do so, this was due to three main causes:

(a) Israel, though sovereign, was still too weak to fly in the face of the United Nations, more particularly of a UN resolution on which, internationally, her sovereignty and independence appeared to be based. That is, to which she owed her legitimacy in the eyes of the rest of the world.

(b) Israel's leaders were familiar

with the system from their experience of Zionist Congresses and the Histadrut.

(c) No one foresaw, or perhaps could have foreseen, the difficulties which proportional representation would create, in practice, in the effective government of the state. Who could have imagined that there would be such a multiplicity of "lists," or that the establishment of a coalition would be not only inescapable but made possible only by highly complicated, sometimes paper-thin, compromise between various parties?

ISRAEL HERSELF thus institutionalized proportional representation. It has been evident, however, all along that the system did not accomplish the purpose for which the General Assembly had decreed it. Never has this been clearer than today, in the light of the results of the latest Knesset elections.

The non-Jewish citizens of Israel number some 600,000 souls. Of these 72% are Moslems, 18% Christians, 8% Druse and 2% "others." Altogether they form roughly 14% of the whole population. According to the theory, or principle, underlying the electoral provisions of the November 29th, 1947, resolution, this should have given them a total of 17 members in the Knesset, out of an overall membership of 120. In fact, by the latest count, the "minorities," taken all together, seem to be represented by 7 Knesset members only. Of these, quite disproportionately, three are Druse, two Moslems and two Christians.

It is evident that the Arab community has not succeeded in organizing itself for adequate political representation as a community. While the Druse may be said to have succeeded beyond all proportion or expectation, almost all "minority" members in fact represent one or the other of the existing general parties, or are so closely affiliated to them as to be indistinguishable from them in terms of political principle or ideology.

One final thought. Whatever new electoral system may emerge from the present Knesset, it is doubtful whether it will make likely the election of even seven "minority" members. To ensure adequate minority representation is an object our new legislators should bear in mind.

READERS' LETTERS

THE ARMENIANS IN TURKEY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — In his letter about Armenians in Turkey, today (May 16) Turkish Consul-General Aydin Alacakaptan quotes Dr. Garabet Arman, Chairman of the Board of the Armenian Hospital in Istanbul.

I would like to direct your attention to the recently published report, "The Armenians," of the London-based Minority Rights Group (No. 32). The last page of this report contains a letter written by the Armenian Patriarch of Constantinople (in our view a higher authority than the doctor quoted above) who describes the pitiful conditions of the Armenian institutions in Turkey and the unending harassment to which the Armenian community is subjected. That letter was suppressed by the Turkish Government and press for the past six years, until it found its way to London. Incidentally, the Armenian hospital which Dr. Arman heads is one of those which the Patriarch mentions as being in a miserable state, because the Government cut its subsidy to 15,000 Turkish liras per annum (half the cost of a patient per year).

Armenians everywhere mourn their dead once a year and remind humanity that the prevention of genocide should be its foremost concern.

If the Armenians were to forget the events of the 1915 massacres, how could they be able to "take pride in their ancestors" as the Consul-General so aptly concludes?

HAIG TORKONIAN
Jerusalem.

Sir, — Now that you are being accused of defending the Armenian cause, I would like to thank you heartily for your just stand.
SONIA HETOUNIAN
Jerusalem.

Sir, — Defending a just cause, a helpless nation, a humanitarian ideal and the Armenians needs great moral courage. You have that.
HAROUT MAMIGONIAN
Jerusalem.

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Jews in Israel should be mostly free to run their religious affairs as they please, with the Government supporting them in this but not dictating the manner of their practice, argues REUVEN HAMMER.

Religion and the State

THE RECENT ELECTIONS have once again brought to the fore the issues of the Jewishness of the Jewish State and of the position of religion and Halacha in Israel.

That the issues involved are highly sensitive may be seen in the fact that spokesmen for even moderate parties fear that any open challenge to the existing situation — that sacred cow called the *status quo* — will be taken as a sign that a party is anti-religious. Yet this should not prevent serious people of all shades of opinion from debating established policies.

IN THE MODERN world, there are four basic approaches that can be taken in defining the relationship between religion and the state. The state can either (1) oppose or (2) be neutral to or (3) encourage or (4) enforce religion.

In Israel the last approach predominates, in part because certain matters of public and family status are enforced by the state. In addition, the existence of an official rabbinate, and of official religious councils, places all those who wish to participate in Jewish religious life under the control of a single system of authority. The reports of attempts to stop religious worship by Conservative and Reform groups through pressure, through the withholding of kosher certificates, and through the denial of public facilities, are too well known to need repeating.

But this particular approach to the problem is not necessarily more "Jewish" than any other. It merely represents a pattern that was borrowed from the British Mandate — and before that from the Ottoman regime.

It is absurd to invest this historical pattern with some sort of sanctity and inviolability. It should simply be treated as either useful or not useful, and accordingly it should be either retained or revised in a way that meets the needs of the state and its people.

IN FACT, THOUGH, it has come to be taken for granted that it is the duty of the State of Israel to enforce Halachic norms in such matters as conversion, marriage and divorce — enforce here meaning: not to permit Jews within territorial borders to marry or divorce, or non-Jews to be officially converted, or anyone to be legally recognized as Jewish unless the state-appointed agencies, the Chief Rabbinate and religious councils, so agree.

The argument most frequently used is that we would be endangering the holiness, purity or wholeness of the Jewish people if we allowed things to be otherwise.

I must say that this argument smacks of hubris. Israel consists of less than three million Jews. This is

less than the Jewish population of the U.S., and perhaps one fifth of all the Jews in the world. What about the other 80 per cent? Will the iron rule of the Chief Rabbinate over this minority of Jews ensure "purity" for the entire Jewish people?

In other words, just what is it that we are protecting so strongly? Is what we are doing worth the cost of religious freedom? What did we ever do without a Chief Rabbinate, and what are all those poor souls who consider themselves Orthodox, but who live elsewhere, doing without it now?

IT IS WELL KNOWN that there are many Jews in Israel who married or divorced elsewhere — some because they came here as mature individuals, others deliberately, in order to avoid the official rabbinate. Thus far, we haven't pursued them or deported them and we — the Jewish People — are surviving.

It is also well known that many of the so-called "deviations" that might occur — given full or even partial freedom — could and would be Halachically recognized after-the-fact. Non-Orthodox rabbis have expressed their willingness to abide by Halachic norms in these matters.

And given the choice, the vast majority of Jews in Israel would probably go along with basic Halachic regulations.

To rephrase the question, then, what are people so afraid of? Whatever it is they think they are protecting, in the long run it cannot be protected without the free will and allegiance of the people.

Would it not, in other words, be possible for the State of Israel to move from the enforcement to the encouragement of religion, and for even the staunchest Orthodox Jew to recognize the legitimacy of this kind of arrangement in a democratic state? State neutrality towards religion, on the U.S. model, may not be suitable for Israel. But why should the Orthodox not be satisfied with state support of all religious efforts, without trying to lay down arbitrary criteria of religious legitimacy?

Since Israel is a Jewish State, it is neither possible nor desirable to separate the state totally from Jewish matters. And to separate the secular from the religious within Judaism would be equally impractical. In matters such as the calendar, holidays, and at least semi-observance of the Sabbath, kosher and the holy days, the state cannot be totally neutral if its Jewish character is to be retained. Beyond that, however, Jews in Israel should be allowed to run their own religious affairs, with the Government supporting them in this but not dictating the manner of their practice.

There is something inherently, obnoxious in the thought that the

Jewish state exists in order to enforce a code that could not otherwise be enforced. The Jewish state exists to assure the continued existence of the Jewish people and the creative continuation of its ways of life, culture and religion.

Those who seek to use the power of the state to enforce religious norms strike me as being men of little faith in the power of their product, and poor judges of the most effective way in which to make Judaism vital in the modern world.

What are they so afraid of? If, in the totally free marketplace of America, Judaism finds a way (and the Orthodox have experienced there a remarkable growth and revival), there is nothing to make us think that Judaism in Israel — with the encouragement of the state — would die if exposed to more freedom. On the contrary, the present situation cannot continue without further alienating the majority of Jews here who have already accepted "secular" as a self-definition.

If such a move towards greater pluralism and democracy were made, problems and conflicts would undoubtedly arise. But are there not problems and conflicts now? The spectacle of the Jewish religious tradition as the exclusive possession of an embattled minority that seeks to protect it by government fiat against the encroachment of a sometimes benign, sometimes hostile "secular" majority, is one of the less edifying sights in modern Israel.

THE RESULTS of this system are all too evident: a growing polarization among the people, an increasing ignorance among the "secular," and a stultifying lack of religious creativity.

In the long run the religious establishment is its own worst enemy, for its greatest and most positive results would come from finding a way to the hearts of the people. Hillel's advice that religious leaders should take their cue from Aaron, "loving peace, pursuing peace, loving mankind and bringing them near to the Torah," still remains the best counsel.

The existing system is designed to preserve by law and force that which in the long run can only flourish where there is love and free will. The renaissance of Judaism, which is the purpose of Israel's existence, will come when the state becomes the supporter of Jewish life and not its enforcer. An enlightened religious Jew should realize that the short way — coercion — is really the long way, and that the long way — choice and freedom — may indeed be the shortest and best way. Rabbi Hammer is Assistant Professor of Jewish Philosophies at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America in Tel Aviv.

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